

# ARMISTICE IS WANTED BY FILIPINOS.

The Peace Commissioners of Aguinaldo Have Nothing New to Offer.

# GENERAL OTIS REFUSES

To Entertain Their Propositions Awaiting Session of the Rebel Congress.

# GENERAL LUNA'S EFFORTS

In Restraining Communication With Americans—His Ridiculous Resistance.

MANILA, May 20, 10:45 a. m.—Two military and two civil Filipino commissioners, appointed to co-operate with three citizens of Manila, in negotiating terms of peace, arrived here at 8:15 a. m. to-day.

They have submitted no new proposition, but want an armistice pending the session of the Filipino congress.

Major General Otis has refused to entertain the proposal.

MANILA, May 19, 6:30 p. m.—General Luna is reported to be making desperate efforts to restrain the educated Filipinos within the limits of his self-appointed jurisdiction from communicating with the Americans, even to arresting Encarnacion and Herrera, two of the most influential officials while on their way to Malolos to join those who are coming via San Isidro to-day.

This and the removal of the seat of government to Tarlac, thirty miles north of San Fernando may lead to complications and delay in the pacification. But it is generally conceded that further opposition to American sovereignty is useless and ridiculous. Neither General Luna nor General Pilo del Pilar have sufficient force to resist or compel submission.

# Pacification Must be Awaited.

MADRID, May 19.—The Epoca, Conservative, to-day quotes the minister of foreign affairs, the Marquis Pidal, as making the following statement: "The negotiations for the release of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippine Islands have failed, the pacification of the Philippines must now be awaited before fresh steps can be taken."

# Dewey Causes a Boom.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The homecoming of Admiral Dewey has caused a boom in the dry goods trade. The demand for ordinary cloth and prints for button has all but exhausted the supply and converters have found it necessary to take higher grades of material, including what is known as 64 values. In the trade it is estimated that about \$2,500,000 yards of button will be used to welcome the hero of Manila bay.

# IMPORANT MEETING

Of West Virginia Insurance Men at Pittsburgh—Mutual Protective Association Formed.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 19.—About forty insurance men of West Virginia and representatives of insurance companies doing business in that state, held a meeting at the Hotel Schenley, to-day, and organized the West Virginia Insurance Fraternity.

# NEW CHARTERS

Issued Yesterday to Many Important Corporations.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 19.—A charter was issued to-day by the secretary of state to the Schenck Manufacturing Company, of Wheeling, for the purpose of manufacturing and dealing in leather goods, such as saddlery. The subscribed capital is \$500; authorized, \$100,000; held by William Schenck, John A. Dean and James A. Wright, and J. Wheeling.

# Senator Buckalew Dead.

LOUISBURG, Pa., May 19.—Ex-United States Senator Charles R. Buckalew died at his home here to-day, after an illness of less than a week. Mr. Buckalew was stricken with a slight attack of heart failure last Monday night, and to his age he gradually grew weaker until last night, when he appeared to be much improved. This morning, however, he took a sudden relapse, from which he never rallied. He leaves a widow and a married daughter. The funeral will take place next Monday at 10 a. m. at the residence of his son. Services will be held in the Methodist church, and interment will be made in the family lot in Rosemount cemetery.

# Americans Rewarded.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 19.—The mayor of this city has presented to Captain Watkins and the other officers and crew of the American line steamer Par- mada and gifts in recognition of their rescue of the crew, consisting of twenty-two men of the British steamer Verdala, on December 27 last, in mid-ocean.

# Loveland in Flames.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 20.—A. m.—Loveland has just been received here that Loveland, Ohio, is being wiped out by fire, which started in the Hill House, and from which it never gained control. Loveland has a population of over a thousand, and is twenty-five miles from this city. A portion of the fire department from this city has been sent to Loveland by special train.

# THE BUFFALO STRIKE.

A Solution of the Difficulty as far as Ever—The Action of the Strikers. BUFFALO, N. Y., May 19.—The grain shovellers to-night adopted resolutions repudiating all agreements made with the Lake Carriers' Association and demanding the unequivocal abrogation of the contract with Mr. Conners.

The striking freight handlers at their meeting voted to ignore the advice of Bishop Quigley, in which he urged them to return to work under the terms granted by the associated lake lines at the conference this afternoon.

The action taken at these two meetings to-night, it is thought, will end for some time to come the negotiations which have been in progress for over two weeks to bring about a settlement of the dock troubles.

The grain shovellers will refuse to make any further propositions to either the lake carriers or to the contractors, and as the lake carriers some days ago decided to withdraw from the conflict the indications are that the strike will be permitted to wear itself out.

The final conference between Contractor Conners and the men was held this afternoon. The men announced before they took part in it that it did not result in any agreement they would break off negotiations. At this conference the strikers proposed that there be inserted in the agreement already reached with the Lake Carriers' Association a clause governing the appointment of boss scoopers. This clause provided that the grain shovellers should submit the names of ten men for each elevator shaft, out of which list the contractor should select his boss scoopers. Mr. Conners refused to agree to the proposition, and the men left the conference.

At 9 o'clock to-night President Mahon reported to a meeting of grain shovellers the result of the conference. A wild scene ensued. The men poured out their wrath upon the president and the committee for having attempted to make such a compromise. They declared that they would have refused them even if the contractor, the committee, and even Bishop Quigley had endorsed them.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that the Lake Carriers' Association, if they refused to agree to the proposition, the committee, and even Bishop Quigley had endorsed them.

Another resolution was adopted prohibiting the officers or the executive committee of the association from communicating with the Americans, even to arresting Encarnacion and Herrera, two of the most influential officials while on their way to Malolos to join those who are coming via San Isidro to-day.

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# AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION.

The Wage Rate to be Asked for Pudding Will be \$5.53.

DETROIT, Mich., May 19.—William Welthe, of New York, a government inspector of immigrants, who for nine years held the presidency of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, addressed the annual convention to-day.

It is stated to-day that the wage rate to be asked for puddling will be \$5.53 per ton, an advance from the scale of \$5 and 37 1/2 per cent.

On the adjournment of the convention the conference committee of the association will meet with representatives of the American Tin Plate Company and the Republic Iron and Steel Company for the purpose of settling the bar iron and tin plate rates.

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# Paint Creek Hospital.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 19.—The twelfth annual meeting of the officers and incorporators of the Sheltering Arms Hospital, at Paint Creek, was held to-day. All the old officers were re-elected. Bishop George W. Peterkin, of Parkersburg, being chosen the president. The resignation of Miss Booker, the matron, was accepted, and Miss Carrington, of Staunton, Va., was chosen to succeed her.

# Pentitential Self-Sustaining.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 19.—In a letter received to-day by General E. L. Boggs, private secretary to the governor, Warden A. A. Hawk, of the state penitentiary, stated that the penitentiary in its history the penitentiary is self-sustaining.

# Got Ten Years.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 19.—Frank Day, who was convicted in the criminal court here yesterday of murder in the second degree, was to-day sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary for ten years.

# Americans on Time.

CAIRO, May 19.—The last portions of the Athara bridge, the contract for which was awarded to a Philadelphia firm, have left Alexandria, and will arrive at Athara in about three weeks. The bridge will be finished before the arrival of the annual floods.

# THE CUBANS ARE ACTING IN BAD FAITH.

The Agreement Between General Gomez and Porter is Very Explicit in Terms

# AS TO SURRENDERING ARMS.

The Manifesto of Gomez is Very Unsatisfactory to Military Administration.

# GENERAL BROOKE'S PLAN

Has Not Been Interfered With by President or Secretary of War.

HAVANA, May 19.—Havana is in a ferment over the idea that the Washington administration has determined to take the arms of the Cuban troops and to retain them in military possession. This view of the latest news from Washington had been telegraphed to the various cities.

Governor General Brooke is thus far unaware, save through the press telegrams, of any dissatisfaction on the part of General Alger, secretary of war, with his (General Brooke's) plan to have the arms deposited in the care of the mayors of the municipalities, nor has he received any other inkling of the secretary's purpose to lay the matter before President McKinley. Consequently, under instructions to the contrary are received from the Washington administration, the governor general's order respecting the distribution of the \$3,000,000 as modified will be issued to-morrow.

The secretary of war has been informed as to the substance of this order in the usual course of business. Article four of the agreement between General Gomez and Robert P. Porter, President McKinley's special representative, runs as follows: "The Cubans shall surrender their arms to the Cuban assembly or to its representatives."

General Gomez, who at the time of coming to the agreement with Mr. Porter, had not quarreled, and the assembly insisted upon this point. Since the quarrel, he has again raised the point repeatedly, saying that Mr. Porter brought full written authority from President McKinley and in the President's name agreed that the arms should go into the custody of the assembly or its representative.

Very Foolish Action. At Monday night's meeting of the Society of Veterans of Independence, organized by former members of the assembly, the speakers dilated upon article four, as asserting bad faith, the President's plenipotentiary having agreed to deposit the arms with the representatives of the assembly while, through the connivance of Gomez, they were to be surrendered to the American army.

Cubans of prominence object to talking for publication on the subject, but wherever they have been interviewed, they say without exception that such an order as is referred to in the press dispatches from Washington would cause much trouble and would still further separate Cuba from the United States.

The manifesto of General Gomez issued last evening, is unsatisfactory to the military administration, because its author failed to disband the army. He had been asked to include a paragraph directing the various commands to disband, and had said he was in doubt as to whether he was authorized to disband the army, promising to reflect upon the matter. His attitude at headquarters yesterday was quite different from his previous bearing and it soon became obvious that he wished to discontinue giving any advice, even on the subject of the payment to the troops.

# HERE NONSENSE.

The Report That the President and Secretary of War Had Countermanded Brooke's Order Untrue.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—"It is the sheerest nonsense," said Secretary Alger to-day, in commenting upon the published story that the President or himself had countermanded any order made by General Brooke relative to the disarmament of the Cuban troops.

The state of the case, in brief, is as follows: The President canvassed very thoroughly with Secretary Alger and General Brooke the best method of securing the disarmament of the Cuban troops and their re-entry into industrial life. It was decided that a necessary step towards this end was the surrender of the arms held by the Cuban soldiers. It was apprehended that, retaining their arms some, if not a large proportion, of the Cuban troops, would be inclined by their past predatory existence, would lapse into brigandage.

So the President himself ordered General Brooke to cause the arms of the Cuban soldiers to be delivered up to representatives of the United States army. With these instructions, General Brooke has been patiently striving to carry out the President's plan. He has arrived at that point where the Cuban leaders, as a matter of sentiment, they say make it a condition of disarmament that the arms shall be placed in the custody of the mayors of the Cuban towns. Brooking that to assent to such conditions would be contrary to the President's instructions, General Brooke has telegraphed to Secretary Alger the facts in the case and asked for a decision. The secretary in turn has communicated with the President and asked for instructions, for he feels that he is not

# OBSERVANCE OF SABBATH.

The Main Question Occupying the Attention of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

# AN EXCITED DISCUSSION

Over the Report of the Special Committee—The Fourth Commandment Upheld

# IN SMALLEST PARTICULARS.

The Reformed Presbyterians Have a Struggle in Endorsing "Dewey's Doings"

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 19.—Sunday observance was the question which took the major part of the Presbyterian Assembly's time to-day. Most of the long afternoon session was devoted to an earnest and often excited discussion of the report of the special committee on Sabbath observance. In the end the committee's eight resolutions were adopted, with slight amendments, and two or more were added. In the discussion the Sunday street car, the Sunday train and railroad excursion, the Sunday newspaper, the Sunday working Presbyterian and other form of activity which is not in harmony with the literal meaning of the fourth commandment, was condemned. Indignant comments were made when another special committee reported that it had not been able to keep Congress and the President from granting the Roman Catholics permission to erect a chapel on the West Point Military Academy reservation.

# President's Return

To Washington From His Vacation at Hot Springs. Va.—A Message From the Czar.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 19.—The special train bearing the President and Mrs. McKinley and their party left here at 10:20 o'clock to-night, en route for Washington. At Staunton, Va., the Chesapeake and Ohio road will be left and a trip through the Shenandoah Valley made over the Baltimore & Ohio, passing Harrisonburg, Cedar Creek, Winchester, and Harper's Ferry, W. Va. Washington will be reached early Saturday evening. The visit here has lasted eleven days, during which time the President has been greatly benefited in health. He leaves at this time in order to fulfill the duties of his office next week, in connection with the peace jubilee.

A reply has been received to Mr. McKinley's message to the president of Russia, congratulating him upon the signing of the peace conference at The Hague. The acknowledgment from Nicholas was as follows: "ZARISSEALO, May 18.

"President of the United States, Washington, D. C.: "Deeply thankful for your wishes and congratulations. "NICHOLAS."

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This afternoon Mr. McKinley was joined by Secretary of War, General Corbin and Comptroller Daves, the four taking a long walk. The party returned with President McKinley and Mrs. McKinley, General Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. Daves, Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, Secretary Cortelyou, Mr. Barnes and Mr. Hamill, of Cleveland.

# A GHOUISH TALE

Comes out in the Proceedings of the Mazet Committee Investigating New York Iniquity.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The feature of to-day's sessions of the Mazet investigating committee was the unearthing of an alleged system of corruption in the disposition of dead bodies from a city hospital—a ghoulish tale that was well corroborated and replete with detail. By several witnesses it was stated that an undertaker named Marren illegally secured the funerals of all bodies taken to Harlem hospital, and that he was enabled to do this by bribing clerks in the employ of the city to break the rules. It was also shown that apparently an acquaintance existed between Marren and Messrs. Croker and Carroll.

A large number of witnesses were called, and it was ascertained that the bodies of the dead were being taken to the city morgue, but that the witnesses added nothing but a little mirth to the proceedings, though he refused to deny the many accusations made against him.

The old question of how the connection between the contractors' supply company and the city department was gone into, several witnesses being called, but the only important point elicited was that Richard Croker had objected to his son's going into this concern when he learned that it intended to supply city departments.

# Oh, Is It?

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# Over-Capitalization.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Martin F. Cook and Henry E. G. Layties, New York liquor dealers, were before the Industrial Commission to-day. Both are in dependent of the whisky trust, and both testified concerning the operation of the trust. Speaking of over-capitalization, Mr. Cook thought \$2,000,000 a sufficient capital upon which to conduct the distilling business for the entire country. Mr. Layties' testimony was along the same lines as that of Mr. Cook. He said that in certain localities the trust set prices in order to drive out rivals. It was natural that it should do so in view of its enormous capitalization. "A decaying trust is," he said, "the hardest thing in the world to fight. It often pays no dividends. The rival needs his own money, while the trust managers do not. Consequently, such a rivalry is often distressing."

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# THE FEATURES OF MARKETS.

The Big Demand in Iron Continues, and the Prices for Pig are Advancing.

# THE INCREASED SHIPMENTS

Of Boots and Shoes With Higher Prices—May What Going up—Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, May 19.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say to-morrow: While buying 200,000 tons Bessemer pig at Pittsburgh gave reason for the advance in price to \$16.50, with grey ferret quoted at \$15 per ton, it is not quite as clear as it might be that the output which was 255,000 tons weekly according to the Pittsburgh record, and has since been largely increased by the addition of many furnaces, will continue to fall below the demand. For the requirements in various departments for manufactured products, it must be recognized, is scarcely measurable, and does not seem as much diminished as might be expected by higher prices and long delay in delivery. In plates, for instance, the demand covers many thousands tons for bridges at Chicago and at Pittsburgh and a Philadelphia concern accepted 7,000 tons and afterwards was obliged to refuse more, one other concern in the same city refusing over 12,000 tons.

The shipments of boots and shoes from the east have been for two weeks of May, 22 per cent larger than last year and 50.9 per cent larger than in 1892. Higher prices which have been asked for several months are now generally paid for men's wear, though most works are covered by earlier orders for four months ahead, or earlier. Leather shows hesitation, dealers apparently questioning whether the rise has not been too much, and at Chicago the same question runs through the hide market, though advances are slight.

# Speculators in Wool.

Speculators are doing a large business in wool, some foreign and some American. They have bought about 7,000,000 pounds Australian wool in bond here, as is now reported, and about 1,000,000 pounds domestic territory wool is also said to have been sold for export at about 42 cents pound. But this does not cast much light on the question whether speculative sales abroad have yet been covered, or will be within a short time, nor is there any indication that the market here will respond to the temporary foreign demand. The orders for woolen goods are decidedly better and although the woolen association is not yet in operation, it seems